SWITTE STATE OF

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Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170 Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing clation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough

of Manhattan, New York. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

To a Complaining Correspondent.

nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

We have received a letter complaining of "THE SUN'S perennial optimism" in refusing to accept the exposures of corruption in public officers and private inincreasing delicacy of the moral sense of the American people.

Here precisely is the indictment against THE SUN brought by this correspondent: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whenever a voice has been raised to decry some evil-let us say the tendency of 'society women' to gamble

-THE SUN has been ready to prove that never has the evil been less manifest than now. Does a group of men deplore the increase of divorce in the nation? 'Not at all,' says THE SUN, 'on the contrary, we compare more than favorably with all other countries.' Mr. BONAPARTE says that 'America is a Sodom among Christian peoples,' and he voices the unspoken thought of thousands who have stood aghast these last years at the monstrous revelation of fraud and corruption in high places. Senators and Congressmen, glove contracts and land office frauds, Judges and State Legislatures, bribery and graft, Cabinet members and diplomats, railway rebates, asphalt companies, terrible jumble of infamy.

" A recent compliation has been printed showing a list of States having one or more of their officials under some sort of prosecution for crime. The list embraces every State in the Union but six!

" Recall Philadelphia and the other cities whose sins have been laid bare by STEPPENS, to say nothing of quasi-public corporations-Standard Oil, Beef Trust, Equitable, and so on ad nauseam. How 'high up' later disclosures may reach, what other Senatorial togas may yet be smirched, doth not yet appear.

"By an ironical juxtaposition of ideas, THE Sun, in an editorial immediately preceding the one under discussion, implicates its own State officials in the Equitable nastiness!

" In the face of such a cataclysm of crime THE SUN calmly brushes aside Mr. BONAPARTE'S indictment and assures us: 'There is nothing to cause the lover of the United States the slightest uneasiness. . . . Not only in the Federal service, but also in State and municipal governments the citizens are demanding a higher standard of honor.'

Surely THE SUN is not serious, Is our un easiness to be stifled because public officials are being prosecuted for erime? Shall we not tremble the more in the consciousness that beneath the surface to which but few bubbles escape the seeth ing mass of corruption extends to unknown depths? Would THE SUN chloroform us that our end

HENRY B. ELT. may be painless? "BUFFALO CREEK, Col., Puly 10."

THE SUN never said and never implied that "the tendency of 'society women' to gamble" is less manifest now than ever before. It simply referred to the historical fact that there was a time when gambling among such women was genreproach except by the Puritanical. Its revival at the present day we reprobated and we gave illustrations of its unhappy consequences.

THE SUN never said or implied that. as to the matter of divorce, "we compare more than favorably with all other countries." We simply cited the unquestionable fact that the statistics of divorces gathered by the Federal Government show that the vast preponderance of divorces in the United States are obtained by wives and for other reasons than the prime moral breach of the marriage contract; and we denied, as we do now again deny, that conjugal morality is low in this country. Relatively to European countries generally it is high. We also referred to the frequency of divorce in this country as suggestive of a concession to the public sentiment which sustains matrimony as the fundamental institution of human society rather than as a defiance of it.

Mr. ELY is a careless reader. Moreover, he seems to be a man incapable of taking anything approaching a philosophic view of social conditions It is not the presence of moral turpitude which is cause for alarm so much as the toleration of it, indifference to it and cynical treatment of its exposure. If the flagrant corruption exposed so frequently of late had been allowed to continue in hidden places, if there had been no effort to bring it into the light of publicity, if it had been successful in preventing its revelation by means of the money it had stolen, and if the revelation had not produced in the public revolt and a determination to clean out the rottenness at any cost, no matter what might be the respectabilities and the high publie reputations involved, Mr. ELY might be despondent as to the moral condition of the American people.

As it is, we are cleaning out the putridity; and naturally, as we go into the mess, we find it in new ramifications But we are going to do the job thoroughly and simil purify the air before we

are done with it. Therefore THE SUN has said, and it repeats, that this housecleaning is o' hopeful promise. It is indicative of a healthy public sentiment. Society and politics and business are going to be purer and decenter in this country from this time forth. The rascals and humbugs are going to be stamped with their true character, no matter how respectable their pretenses and how glittering the robe of lofty sentiment with which they clear their infamy.

The Picty of Rogers.

hamton has the honor of being the leader of the majority in the present Assembly. His speech in defense of

HOOKER reveals in him a singular plety. It is a pity that so evidently edifying a in the House on Thursday evening helped discourse has not been reported more fully; the perfect work can be guessed at from the fragments.

THE SUN'S account is an abstract: " Mr. ROGERS admitted that Justice HOOKER

was guilty, and had done wrong, but he said he wouldn't do it again and would make a good Judge. What he [ROOKERS] wanted was to punish the people who made it possible for HOOKER to be carried away by temptations to secure graft."

he is, Mr. ROGERS spares the criminal. What evil associations, what bad customs, what a soiled environment have may have THE SUN matted to them at the foregoing made him what he is! If Brother ROGERS were a Judge he would discharge all prisoners and thunder tremendously, the present figure, 670, but the unit of

against bad company. The Times tells us that the majority leader "was very solemn as he tried to explain his vote." He quoted "much Scripture." The "up-State" Republicans are known to be almost painfully devout. He wanted to punish the of which would be awarded to Wales, "system" that produced Hooker. Consequently he would not punish HOOKER. Such, in effect, was his argument.

The Albany Journal shows the godly man of Broome county appealing from | minish Ireland's representation on the dividuals as other than evidence of the the individual to the general conscience: ground of a depleted population, when " He believed the conscience of the people should

> of conditions will be begun." Shall we disturb the meeting if we say that "indiscretions" is good? Again | British Liberals, also, the Government we see Rogers as a Judge. A housebreaker is at the bar. "Prisoner," he says, "or rather my unfortunate brother and fellow sinner, it would be wrong to punish you for indiscretions which are members, and leaves untouched the really the fault of a social system in which you have grown up. You are discharged summa cum laude, and I have no doubt that you will be a much better man for this little experience."

In fact, will not every gentleman who has the misfortune to be dependent for his life or liberty upon a jury of his postal frauds and cotton statistics, all mixed in a | countrymen agree with Brother Rogers that it "is not right to single out one individual and sacrifice him "?

In the Tribune Brother Rogers is emitting his peroration "with great emotion," which no reader can escape:

" Neither the bench, the bar nor the people will suffer if Justice HOOKER remains. No man has suffered more, nor will the standard of judicial dignity be less. From this time forth I believe he will be a better Judge; his conduct of every kind will be above suspicion and beyond reproach. I believe the Legislature can well afford to say of him: 'Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more.' "

Would not all Judges be better for a few years of preliminary "indiscretion"? And is not ROGERS of Broome a descendant of that JOHN ROGERS who is still burning at the stake at Smithfield in certain old prints and the "Book of Martyrs"? The piety, the high sense of integrity, the stern courage of JAMES T. recall the old Puritan divine.

The Balfour Government Defeated.

Although Mr. BALFOUR, notwithstanding successive losses at by-elections, has still behind him nominally a majority of about a hundred, he was defeated by three votes on Thursday evening during the discussion of the estimates. An amendment offered by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, leader of the Irish Nationalists, to the effect that the appropriation for the Irish Land Commission should be reduced, was carried by 199 votes against 196. Called upon by the Opposition to resign, the Premier announced that he should reserve his decision until Monday, when a resolution of censure would be voted on and a fuller House would have the opportunity of declaring whether it had lost confidence in the Ministry.

It will be observed that fewer than 400 members took part in the division, while if the House were full it would contain 670. The Government therefore is at liberty to regard the adverse vote as a snap judgment not expressing the deliberate opinion of the Chamber. That was the position, it will be recalled, which was taken by Mr. BALFOUR on a former similar occasion, and which seemed to be justified by the ease with which immediately thereafter he recovered his normal majority. There are precedents on the other side, however. A defeat on the estimates, even though accomplished by only a slight numerical preponderance on the part of the Opposition, has more than once been accepted by the Government for the time being as a notice to quit. Mr. Bal-FOUR, however, is most reluctant to appeal to the constituencies at this time. In a recent speech he indicated clearly the intention of postponing the dissolution of Parliament until 1906, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who spoke at the same meeting, and who not long ago expressed the wish that a general election might take place as speedily as possible, declared that he had changed his mind, and now concurs in Mr. BALFOUR'S view of the matter.

With Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S cordial support the Government is unlikely to be beaten on Monday, when the Ministerial whips will see to it that the House is majority signally diminished, for the representatives of Irish landowners. as they showed by their vote Thursday evening on the Redmond amendment, are thoroughly dissatisfied with the working of the Irish Land Purchase act of 1903. That measure seems to have broken down financially, in the sense that the funds needed to buy out the landlords are not forthcoming. The purchase money, it will be remembered. was to be provided from the proceeds of certain Government stock, the issuance of which was authorized for the purpose. The Exchequer has had difficulty in sell-, duration. ing the stock on acceptable terms, and it has at present less than ten million pounds to meet applications under the act amounting in the aggregate to almost three times as much. The Ministry. through Mr. Long, president of the The Hon. James T. Rogers of Bing- Local Government Board, proposes that the vendors shall receive two-thirds of

and it is evident that their spokesmen the Irish Nationalists and the Liberals to defeat the Government. It remains to be seen whether their mutinous spirit will not be mollified before the division on the resolution of censure takes place

One reason why Premier BALFOUR and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN concur in desiring to defer a dissolution of Parliament until next year is their common belief that Like the good, tender souled man they will never have a better opportunity of cutting down Ireland's representation at Westminster. The Government's project is ready and its details have been published. The aggregate number of members in the House is to be kept at population required for a member in counties and divisions of counties has been increased, and the result of the redistribution would be that Ireland, by reason of the shrinkage of her populaion, would lose twenty-two seats, one four to Scotland and seventeen to England. We need not here repeat what we have frequently pointed out, that it is inconsistent and inequitable to dithe number of members awarded to her correct indiscretions of officeholders and politi- by the Act of Union was not augmented clans. By reason of this case I hope a correction in proportion to her wast increase of population during the succeeding fortyfive years. From the viewpoint of redistribution bill is open to grave objections, for it allows many small boroughs, usually controlled by Conservatives, to retain the privilege of returning flagrant evil of plural voting.

One can well understand the wish of Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND and his fellow Nationalists to force the Balfour Government to resign before it can carry out its purpose of reducing materially the number of seats controlled by the advocates of Home Rule.

The Innocence of Kansas.

Though overruled by the Navy Department and aggregated alcohol, Governor HOCH of Kansas continues to lament that a bottle of champagne is to be broken over the bow or prow of the battleship Kansas. Forsaking water for a moment, he asks:

"Why wouldn't a white dove be a good thing to christen the Kansas with? Why not send a dove out when each ship is launched, signifying our desire for peacet"

We leave with the Bureau of Naval Intelligence this pacific and symbolic proposal, more fully described by the Governor as "a dove and some water on the side."

Look at the Kentucky, says this eager Dry. She was christened with water, yet nothing has happened to her. Ah, ves: but think of the feelings of Kentucky. Think how many a cup of the Kentucky wine has paid the penalty of this insolence!

Editor Mason of Mound City has given the Governor a bottle of water from JOHN BROWN'S old spring; also a petition signed by more than a hundred citizens of Linn county asking that this water be used, with beneficial results. on the Kansas.

Now with downcast eves and chastened hearts look upon the inimitable innocence of the Sunflower land:

" Miss Anna Hoch, the sponsor, who will crack bottle of champagne if she met it in the road, unless it was labeled. She has never seen a bottle of champagne in her life. There is no place around the Hoch home for liquor of any kind. A discussion on this point led to the observation that probably there was never a bottle of champagne in Marion, the home of Governor Hoch. Marion is a town of 2,000 people. It has never been bothered with joints, and drug stores are careful in selling liquor. Bootleggers and 'jug trade' through express companies are the principal ways the drinkers there get their supply, and bootleggers don't carry champagne. Their only article usually is 'white mule.' Quite a number of Marion people buy four full quarts for \$3.20, with a corkscrew, twelve glasses and a bottle of wine thrown in from mail order houses, but they never buy champagne -at home. There is not a child of school age in Marion who was ever in an open saloon. The people make a boast of that fact. While Marion is a stronger temperance town than most others, to is estimated "ha", taking the State over, 90 per cent, of the children never saw the inside of a saloon or joint. It was on account of this condition that the Governor had hoped that something else besides liquor would be used in christening the Kansas, but he has hoped in vain."

In view of all the facts, the Navy Department should consent to a compromise. If the dove with water on the side is out of the question, at least champagne might be replaced by "white mule.

Our Station House Dungeons.

Our recent comments on the medieval police stations in New York were practically illustrated in the borough of Brooklyn on Thursday, when an unhappy woman was found insensible and in extreme peril of death in a cell of the Herbert street station house. The woman was taken from a hospital on Wednesday to be arraigned in court, and after an exhausting experience in an open patrol wagon under the broiling sun she was deposited in one of the relatively full. We shall not be sur- stone kennels in which New York conprised, however, to see the Government | fines persons accused of crime, regard-

less of sex or condition. It appears that the station house matron visited the cell repeatedly in the eighteen hours during which the woman lay there. She believed, throughout, that the prisoner was sleeping. The prisoner, however, had removed the dressing from a self-inflicted wound in her chest; she was in a state of coma. When the matron discovered her real condition at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning and medical aid was secured, the ambulance surgeon said that her comatose condition had been of several hours

There would seem to be room for an investigation as to the reason why this woman's condition was not discovered sooner. The underlying evil, however, was in the station house cell, the station house system; in the moral effect which the cell and the system have upon the police in their attitude toward accused the purchase money in stock instead persons. No one can expect the desk of cash. The landowners naturally are sergeant, the doorman, the plain, ordihis vote against the removal of Judge unwilling to take a depreciated security, many cop to regard as a creature having

any human rights the man or woman whom he is required under the system to thrust into a dark, fetid hole, in which one would not house a dog or stable a

horse. Here was a woman more or less seriously wounded, whose alleged crime itself carried with it the strongest suggestions of mental disorder. She had been taken from the light and air, the white floors and walls, and still whiter bed of a hospital ward, where nurses and doctors were in constant attendance on her, and she was incontinently locked up in the breathless, overheated, dismal confines of a station house cell, to await, in physical discomfort and mental torture, the convenience of her judges and jailers.

In no respect is police reform so urgently needed as in the matter of arrest upon doubtful and insufficient cause and in the treatment of persons subjected to "preliminary detention."

Every child should be brought up impresses with the obligation of living to a hundred years.Sir James C. Browns.

And of having at least \$100,000. If everybody lives to be 100, as Sir JAMES directs, and the "dead line" is drawn at 45, a fine combination of poorhouse and home for the aged the world will be.

The difference between profit on investment and profit on product finds clear illustration in recent reports on the gold mining industry of South Africa. The value of the gold extracted during the current calendar year will probably be not far from \$90,000,000. During the first six months of this year dividends to the amount of \$25,000,000 were declared and paid. It is expected that like and perhaps even larger dividends will be paid during the remaining six months. The dividend on output therefore will be in excess of 50 per cent. of its market value. The dividends paid during 1904 were approximately \$45,000,000 on an output of a value of \$75,000,000.

From the statistics given by the Transvaal Government mining engineer in his report for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1904, it appears that there are 287 gold mining companies in the Transvaal. Their capital is given as £84,668,862. Only about 12 per cent. of the number were dividend payers. As some of these companies are paying their stockholders from 40 per cent. to 250 per cent, per annum, it is evident that a large amount of money must have been spent in digging unprofitable holes in the soil of the Transvaal.

As yet, certainly, American cotton planters need lose no sleep over the efforts being made to raise cotton in West Africa. Resuits so far are very discouraging to the Royal British Cotton Growing Association, though it still has faith in the cotton possibilities of the British West African colonies. Lagos, for instance, has a railway and a large area of country exclusive of the palm oil tree belt. It has a population of 2,500,000, but two-thirds of the people are engaged in the palm oil tree industry, or at least reside in that belt. Cotton has always been grown there, yet only \$2,500,000 worth was exported in the 35 years ended 1901. The highest estimate yet formed of the cotton industry of Lagos and the north part of northern Nigeria is a possible annual export of 200,000 bales; but not for a number of years will 40,000 bales be exported yearly. The people are too busy raising palm oil, timber and cocoa to pay any vigorous attention to cotton raising. The experimental planting of several farms with American seed proved a failure.

\$25,000 only produced \$500 worth of cotton. It will be many years before the cotton production in this colony will reach 20,000 bales a year, if it ever dos, says a West African correspondent of the London Times. Lack of transportation and the labor demands the bottle at the christening, wouldn't know a of the mines put the Gold Coast Colony bottle of champages if the met it in the med up. Out of the field for cotton growing. The maximum yearly production for Sierra Leone and Gambia for the next ten years will not exceed 6,000 bales. Northern Nigeria is the most promising West African cotton growing colony, but it will be very slow work for many years, and millions of

In southern Nigeria an expenditure of

pounds will have to be spent on the country and several railways will have to be built. Even with these British West African colonies will not be able to produce more than 35,000 bales all told, and not nearly that much for many years. The total cotton production this year of all these colonies combined will be only 6,000 bales.

The Exposure Will Continue to the End. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many people living remote from great centers o population are amazed at the accumulations of immense fortunes by city people. They not willing to accept the denunciations of these wealthy people made by Socialists, so called, and by many others.

They account for these great fortunes by session of unusual talents and astuteness. If a lawyer, for instance, is an expert n corporation law they expect him to receive large fees, but they wonder at the wealth the Hydes, the Alexanders, the Depews. and men of that sort. Now and then the masks are torn off, and men who pose as the fruit of the civilization of the twentieth century are found to be the twentieth century gamblers and salary grabbers.

To what extent does this fraud permeate the best society of the cities? Will THE SUN continue to pull off the masks and let the "Synlight of publicity" upon the frauds and counterfeits, that the youth of the country may know that character is still of some YORK.

BINGHAMTON, July 20.

Wordsworth and Scott.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor respondents who have been discussing the anecdote about Wordsworth and Scott have, I think, rather missed the point of the story. As I remember it Scott had quoted the lines in question as "The swan on sweet St. Mary's Lake

Float double, swan and shadow. Wordsworth's comment was that Scott had missed the whole spirit of the image by changing "still" into "sweet." It was the stillness of the lake that caused the reflection of the swan and gave the effect of swan and shadow. From this blunder Wordsworth deduced, whether justly or not, a rather contemptuous estimate of

ott's poetical perceptions. Scott's remark is not, I think, contained in one of the novels, as your correspondent "Lector' suggests, but is in some book of memoirs or journals of the last century—perhaps Crabb Robinson's "Diary," but I cannot lay my hands on it at pres-

CHARLESTON, July 19.

What Is the Meaning of This Order? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Samuel Warner's "Journal," kept on the expedition to Crown Point, 1759 (belonging to Capt, John Bancroft's company, Col. Timothy Ruggles's regiment). m June 7 to Nov. 28, I find the following record: "Sabday July 1st orders Came out that every one of us shoold fix a wooden flint in his gun, two Capt Came in this Day from the french. There is no explanation made. Why this order? Can it be explained? Mr. Warner went from Wil-L. B. MERRIAM. braham, Mass. SUFFIELD, Conn., July 20.

A Hot Weather Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: During this heated term if a man will 'eave his shirt band unbuttoned and button his coller to the stud, leaving the band loose, he will find it a great comfort. In ordinary weather, or course, go back to the old ABYSSINIA AGAIN.

France, Entland and Germany in the Land

of the Ne us Ne usti. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In con-Saturday afternoon, July 22, at 8 o'clock, the trustees of the New York City Public Library luding my previous letter I left off at the point where the French railway company will open with appropriate exercises the new building which has just been comnew policy toward Abyssinia. I now propleted at Tremont, the municipal borough of The Bronx. The growth of interest in the man mission and the present situation. work of the public library and the organization of it into an efficient agency form as had been completed and opened to traffic,

the construction company which had been contracted with to carry out the work called or the canceling of its contract and the ettlement of its accounts. Not having the funds necessary to complete the line to the point which was to be the junction with the tuture Harrar-Addis-Abeba line, the Ethiopian mperial Railway Company had about for fresh capital. Discredited by its tor of Trinity Congregational Church, wn Government, it found French capital shy, and was finally forced to have recourse if conditions could not be bettered. o London, where a group of English financiers made an advance of \$600,000. From that time on English capitalists took an active nterest in Abyssinian affairs, and the British Government, having got over the initial ifficulties with Menelik arising out of its numerous defeats in South Africa, set to through its able representative at

and England respectively up to then, and with considerable success. Aided by their diplomatic agent, English financiers kept closely pressing the French Ethiopian company, always short of funds. Three English societies were formed, the Oceana Consolidated Company, the New African Company and the New Egyptian Company, the last named under official auspices. These formed the Ethiopian Railway Trust and Construction Company and offered the French company all the money it needed under the following conditions: 1. The Imperial company to cede to the

trust a certain amount of its shares. 2. The bonds held by the trust to be turned into shares.

into shares.
3. The sums advanced to be repaid at a fixed date, failing in which the completion of the work to be handed over to the trust.
4. The International Railway Trust to take over control of the whole enterprise.
The French company, wearled by the retake over control of the whole enterprise.

The French company, wearied by the rebuffs it received from M. Delcasse, was on the point of accepting these terms when the French colonial party took the matter up so energetically that he promised them that the affair should receive a "rational solution." But days and months went by and nothing was done. In the meantime steps were taken for the construction of a railway from a port in British Somaliland to the Abyssinian capital, and at the first meeting of the shareport in British Somaliland to the Abyssinian capital, and at the first meeting of the share-holders of the trust, in December, 1901. Lord Chesterfield, the president, announced that the trust had been formed to carry out the policy indicated from the first.

Chesterfield, the president, announced that the trust had been formed to carry out the policy indicated from the first.

The French press then began a campaign, and the colonial groups in the Senate and Chamber made collective representations that led to the Government guaranteeing the \$3,000,000 required. On Jan. 21, 1902, nothing having been done, M. Etienne, on behalf of the colonial party, puta question to M. Delcassé who replied in an evasive and ambiguous manner. The matter was, however, pushed so vigorously that on Feb. 6 M. Delcassé presented to the Chamber an arrangement by which the colony of Jibutil engaged itself to pay for a period of fifty years, beginning with July 1, 1902, the sum of \$10,000 annually to guarantee and liquidate the debt of the company. Being further guaranteed by the State, the bonds were put on the market on the same terms as the ordinary Government securities.

The result was that on Dec. 26, 1902, the first locomotive arrived at Harrar station, 295 kilometers from Jibutil, the first section of the projected line to the capital and the Nile. Arrived at this point, the French company solicited the promised decree for the continuation of the line to Addis-Abe a, but was met with a refusal from Menelik, not only to grant the decree but even to be present at the inauguration of the first section. This unexpected action of the Negus completely stupefied the colonial party in France, until it came to light that M. Delcass' had omitted to make communication to Menelik of the terms of the convention of Feb. 6, 1902, the fourteenth clause of which provided for the eventual taking over by the French Government of the whole line up to the river Hawash, thus annexing a large piece of Abyssinian territory. It further came out that the terms of the convention were first made known to Menelik by the British diplomatic and interests in Abyssinia and brought Mene

the secret intention of M. Delcassé for compensations in other directions.

Then came the Anglo-French convention of last year, with some yet unoublished conditions, that led to the German mission under Baron Rosen to Abvesinia, which found Menellik embarrassed and hesitating, full of resentment toward France and doubtful of the policy of internationalization pressed on him by Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Germany, this Power has accuired the right to take part in future deliberations affecting Abvestinian affairs, and there is just a suanicion in Paris that in such deliberations Germany will be found supporting French Interests effectively.

It may be said in conclusion that the French colonial narty is not entirely unfavorable to this solution of a difficulty for which they hold M. Delcassé altogether and solely responsible.

NEW YORK, July 19.

Life Insurance Solicitation Agents Unnecessary To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Recently you quoted an article from the Insurance Press to the effect that solicitation for life insurance is necessity, and that no one has ever yet succeeded inducing healthy and desirable subjects for life insurance to present themselves without the intervention of an agent. What the Mutual Life may have done or may

The fact is life insurance has been and can be written without agents, and is now being so written.
The most notable non-agency company is the
old Equitable of London, that never had an agent and never paid out a dollar in commissions to anybody. It simply takes what business comes over the threshold: It is one of the strongest and best companies in the world; its assets are more than \$25,000,000, and among its policyholders are many American insurance officials and insurance

actuaries, who surely ought to know good insurance when they see it.

A non-agency institution, organized under the laws of the State of New York, does business solely by advertising and correspondence, and is design branch offices. As a matter of fact, the life insurance story is

not so hard to tell but that it can be told in the newspapers and periodicals and by carefully prepared letters and printed matter-much better old, indeed, than by the ordinary agent. The policies thus secured may not te so large in mount, but th y are m ch less liable to lapse, le-

cause those who take out policies do so after prop overpowered by an agent.

Those who have watched the glant strides of

modern advertising and have noted the perfection of advertising methods, by which about everything from real estate to an education can be sold, firmly believe that the day of the life insurance ager as an indispensable factor has passed, which means lower premium rates and larger dividends o the policyholders. WESLEY SISSON. SEA CLIFF, L. 1., July 20.

The Cotton Scandal. From the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

It is hoped that Mr. Harvie Jordan, president and Mr. Richard Cheatham, secretary, of the South ern Cotton Association, may receive from the on exchanges of New York, Savannah, New Orleans and perhaps other cities information bear-ing upon market developments during the past three or fo r years which, assembled and analyzed may prove of inestimable value in the probing of the scandal in the Agricultural Department and overcome the difficulties arising from what is now positive to be recognized as a premature action by the Secretary of the Department.

The probing should not stop at the mere connec-

tion of employees of the Department with the leak or with manipulations of the market, but should extend, if possible, to influences outside of the Department which may have contributed to the embarrassment of the legitimate cotton trade. It is believed that a full investigation of the particular event in the Agricultural Department made by persons untouched and not to be touched by the many labyrinthlan and more or less obscure in-fluences of life at the national capital would throw a flood of light upon jugglery with sources of information and mediums for circulating it from Washington—all without the knowledge of Cabinet moers—that would amaze the American people.

LIBRARY IN THE BRONX.

History of Its Rise and Development in Five Years.

important chapter of local history.

Five years ago there was no incorporated free public circulating library in all of the borough except a small library at Riverdale. Harlem was the nearest place for library privieges for most of the 300,000 citizens of the borough, a distance of about four miles from Tramont. Perceiving the needs of the pe ple, the Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, the pasafter beginning his pastorate resolved to see

in response to appeals made through the press and at various meetings, about 2,000 ooks were soon gathered and housed in one of the parlors of the church, and Miss J. Ida was appointed librarian. In March, 1901, the Bronx Free Public Library Association was incorporated with the following board of trustees:

Addis-Abeba, Col. Harrington, to invest the positions that had been held by France the Hon. William W. Niles, vice-president; Walter E. Hallett, secretary; Arthur A. Stoughton, treasurer; Dr. N. L. Britton, the Hon. Henry A. Gumbleton, Israel C. Jones, M. D.; the Hon. Douglas Mathewayer. thewson, Prof. Charles Gray Shaw, Ph. D.

Without aid from the city at any time, and with only \$400 altogether from the State, the library gradually grew until it numbered 4,000 volumes, and since July, 1901, has employed a paid librarian and been open hours daily. From the first there have been

hours daily. From the first there have been more than 2,000 applications and a total circulation of more than 69,000. The work thus accomplished has been made possible only by the intelligent and active work of the trustees and the cordial cooperation of many citizens of Tremont and vicinity.

After the corporation was formed, and while it was maturing its plans for the still greater enlargement of its work, announcement was made of Mr. Carnegie's great gift to the city. The board at once entered into a hearty cooperation with the trustees of the city library, and made it certain that a large and suitable building would be located in Tremont. This building is now ready for use, and the Bronx Free Public Library circulation.

The trustees of the Bronx Free Library circulation.

use, and the Bronx Free Public Library will turn over to this branch its work of library circulation.

The trustees of the Bronx Free Library have, however, from the first contemplated a much larger work than merely that of establishing a circulating library. They will retain their organization, therefore, and act not only as a local advisory body in library matters, but also for the advancement of various forms of educational and institutional work, of which fuller announcement will be made in the autumn.

An intelligent and well organized beginning has thus been made, and a good work well carried on, which will enable the city library to enter at once upon a work of greater usefulness than otherwise would have been possible; and the trustees of the Bronx Free Library are now able to initiate certain advanced movements which for a time have been impossible because of the work of library circulation which recuired their immediate attention. This latter work will be gratefully remembered by thousands of people whose desire for books and periodicals has been so effectively met during the past four and a half years.

New York, July 21.

A MONUMENT TO SLAVES. An Appeal by Southern Wemen for Its Erection.

Mrs. Kate W. Moore, Oakland, Miss., in the Confederate Veteran. I have just read Miss Mary Solari's grand sentiments in the March Veteran in regard to a monument to the faithful blacks of the South. Being in full sympathy with her in all her views. I wish to emphasize her idea that and I would esteem it an honor to be among

A few instances from my own life will show why my heart should dictate such a step. My mother died when I was four years old leaving three little girls, myself the oldest, and it was an old black mammy who cared

terms of the convention were first made known to Menelik by the British diplomatic agent.

This was the final blow to French influence and interests in Abyssinia and brought Menelik round to the policy openly advocated by the British and Italian agents at his capital—the internationalization of the line and placing it under the trust already spoken of; in other words, handing it over to British control, with the certainty that the line frem British Somaliland would eventually be built and the ruin of the French Jibutil-Harrar line and the colony of French Somaliland completed, or that they would eventually be taken over by Great Britain, which ally be taken over by Great Britain, which ally be taken over by Great Britain, which of last year, with some yet unpublished conditions, that led to the German mission under Baron Rosen to Abyssinia, which found Menelik embarrassed and hesitating full of resentment toward France and doubtful of the policy of internationalization present for him by Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered into with Great Britain and Italy. By the commercial treaty entered in the proposal proposal proposal

One of the New Equitable Directors. From the Charlotte Observer.

The announcement in the despatches in this morning's paper that Mr. D. A. Tompkins was resterday elected one of the new directors in the cultable Life Assurance Society will carry great pleasure to many people in Charlotte, in Carolina and the South,

It is not too much to say that Mr. Tompkins is one of the very foremost, as he is one of the best known, business men in the South, and it was no doubt for this reason that this distinction-ar onorable and responsible one—was conferred on him. Perhaps no one in the South is recognized in the North and East as so thoro ghly rep resentative of Southern business interests; and because he is the type of man he is, policyholders in the Equitable will hall his election to its directorate with gratification. He will discharge his trust with alert intelligence the interests committed to

Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury in Harper's Magazine.
There is not a single great author in our literature in whose works numerous errors have not beer pointed out, or thought to be pointed out. They are charged with violating rules involving the purity if not the permanence of the language. A somewhat depressing inference follows from the situation thus revealed. The ability to write English correctly does not belong to the great masters of our speech. It is limited to the obscure men who have devoted themselves to the task of showing how far these vaunted writers have faller of the ideas of linguistic propriety of these critical crusades there is no escape from the dismal conclusion that the correct use of the anguage is not to be found in the authors whom every one reads with pleasure, but is an accom dishment reserved exclusively for those whon

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "T. S. C.'s" suggestion of using strips of matting on beds during any heated term is admirable; I can heartly con mend it; but look before you leap and disinfect your matting, or you'll find the finest crop of fleas on earth. Three-quarters of all the mattings importe

NEW YORK, July 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A new puzzle for the grown up department: Find the man who can prove our Chauncer wa touched for \$2,500 for "Fads and Fancies"; or was "Fads and Fancies" touched for \$2,500 to get his name first on the list?

This is a question which is interesting the larger NEW YORK, July 20.

In Harper's Monthly Magazine for August even the fiction which characterizes "midsummer numbers is cast into the shade by the gorgeousness Tarkington's serial is flanked by eight short stories, the major part by women, among them Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Mrs. Wilkins Freeman. Mr. Howells continues his pleasant London descriptions, Prof. Newcomb writes on life in the universe and Prof. Lounsbury on uncertainties in usage of the English tongue. There are articles on the new forms of the slave trade and on Mississippi life. Among the contributors of verse are Mrs. Spofferd and Prof. George E. Weedborgs.

GREAT EXPLOSION TO-DAY. Henderson's Point Will Be Blown Up With

Dynamite. PORTEMOUTH, N. H., July 21 .- Promptly at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon Miss Edith Foster will press a button which will send the entire voltage of the nivy yard electric light plant into nearly fifty tons of dynamite. The resulting explosion is expected to break into fragments 70,000 tons of solid ledge, all that is left of Hender-son's Point. The blast, the largest ever set off in this country, if not in the world, it is thought will create a disturbance in the water which will amply repay the thousands of persons who will gather on the nearby shores to witness the sight. What will be the effect of this gigantic explosion is problematical, although the

engineers do not expect any serious damage. Preparation for the blast has been going on for the last three years, and as an engineering feat has attracted attention all over the world. To remove a point of land 300 feet long by an average of 400 feet wide to a depth of 35 feet below mean low water, and in the face of a tide which has a maximum speed of five knots an hour, was the problem.

Henderson's Point juts out from the Seavey's Island side of the Portsmouth Navy Yard into the Piscatagua River at its narrowest part, where it makes a sharp turn, causing innumerable currents and a tide which has been the dread not only of naval officers but of merchant captains. So strong has been the tide at the point that the channel there is over ninety feet deep, worn out of solid rock by the rush of the water.

In 1902 the item of \$750,000 was inserted in the naval bill for the removal of the point. The contract was awarded to the Massa-chusetts Contracting Company for \$749,000. It was found that submarine work would be too expensive and the plan of excavating

too expensive and the plan of excavating the entire center down to the required level was inaugurated. It was necessary to erect a cofferdam about the entire point.

The blast will be fired from a stand near the reservoir hill, about 300 yards from the point, out of danger, but in full view of the entire point. Miss Foster will be surrounded at the time she presses the key by a cittinguished party, including Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U. S. N., the commandant of the yard; Gov. McLane of New Hampshire, and staff; the members of the New Hampshire Congress delegation, who were in-

and staff; the members of the New Hamnshire Congress delegation, who were instrumental in getting the appropriation, and many prominent engineers. Invitations have been sent to all the engineering societies of Boston and New York, and there will be a large attendance from each.

In this city a great many persons are positively frightened about the matter, and will leave the city for the day, but, on the other hand, theusands of visitors will be present from all parts of the ecunity.

Delogation Calls to Discuss Recent Race Disturbances-Fair Play Premised. A committee of negroes made up of Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks of \$16 West Fiftythird street, Gilchrist Stewart, R. H. Bundy and Benjamin Thomas called on Police

Commissioner McAdoo vesterday to talk

M'ADOO HEARS NZGRO PROTEST.

over the recent race troubles on the upror West Side. Later Mr. McAdoo said on t' subject: "I had a very full and frank interview with those gentlemen. Inspectors Brooks, Cortright and McLaughlin and Cartes. Cooney and Gallagher were resent. In the pres-ence of the colored delegation I gave my ence of the colored delegation I gave his instructions in the most positive manner to the police that the administration of law must be im-artial as well against the dis-orderly whites as against rough negroes, but I insisted to the colored gentlemen that

but I insisted to the colored gentlemen that disarmament must go on against a certain class of colored people.

"The colored delegation made certain srecific charges against the police which I will have investigated promptly and to the

GOES ABROAD TO STUDY POLICE.

McAdoe Sends Inspector O'Brien to Europe to Make Observations. Inspector Steve O'Brien of the Detective Bureau is going to Europe next month to study police conditions. Mr. McAdoo

is sending him. In announcing his plan Mr. McAdoo said

*Acting Inspector O'Brien has shown much ability in relieving congested traffic, and as he and I are both convinced that there is room for further improvement I am sending him to Europe to study the avstems in vogue in the large cities there. He will also investigate the extradition of fugitives. New York is a clearing house for fugitives from all parts of Euro Canada and the United States, and practise here is to act promptly on re-quests from foreign countries and other

"He will also look into the methods of recording criminals and the regulation of certain vices."

MEDAL FORTY YEARS ASTRAY. A Hoboken Jeweler Will Restore to Capt. P. S. Tinen Trophy He Won in War. David Hubbell, a Hoboken jeweler,

bought a Union Army soldier's medal in a Fulton street, Brooklyn, salesroom in 1865 or 1866. The medal bore the inscription "P. S. Tinen, Second Lieutenant, April, 1861. First Licutenant, 1861. Captain, 1862. Major, 1864. Discharged 1865." He made numerous ineffectual efforts to locate the numerous ineffectual efforts to locate the owner and eventually concluded that Tinen was dead. Mr. Hubbell recently showed the medal to Deputy Warden J.S. Stewart of the Hudson County Almshouse. Mr. Stewart, who is a veteran, advertised in a Washington paper that Tinen's trophy was in the hands of a man who was anxious to find the owner, and Mr. Tinen saw the notice. Tinen is an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton Roads, Va. Hubbell received a letter from him yester-Hubbell received a letter from him yester-day saying that he had lost the medal in Philadelphia in 1865, shortly after his discharge from the army. It will be re-

TO TAX THE CORNELL TRACT.

The Assessors of Harriettstown Say It Is No Longer Used for School Purposes. PAUL SMITH'S. N. Y., July 21 .- The board of assessors of the town of Harriettstown. in which much of the famous Cornell tract is located, have made an assessment for school taxes against the property. The assessors assert that the tract is no longer used for school purposes and is therefore subject to a tax. They say that a tree has not been set out in two years by the Cornell School of Forestry, while the cutting of timber under contract with the Brooklyn School of Forestry, while the cutting of timber under contract with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company has continued. The tract, which was purchased with public money and entrusted to Cornell University for thirty years, with which to experiment in forestry, formerly returned annually a tax of about \$1,200. It is taked that Cornell University will contest the claim of the Harriettstown assessors that the tract is no longer used for school purposes.

MISSIONARIES MARRY.

Harriet Jane Wyckoff Becomes the Bride of the Rev. John Eugene Hall at Tokio.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 21 .- Miss Harriet Jane Wyckoff, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Martin N. Wyckoff, formerly of this city, but now of Tokio, Japan, was married to the Rev. John Eugene Hail, a missionary of tl e Cumberland Presbyterian